

pullorum or *S. enteritidis* antigen using a plate or tube test, and the specimen was found negative. The tests were conducted in a laboratory located in the region of origin, and the laboratory was approved to conduct the tests by the national government of that region.

(2) *To an approved establishment for breaking and pasteurization.* The eggs may be imported if they are moved from the port of arrival in the United States, under seal of the United States Department of Agriculture, to an approved establishment for breaking and pasteurization. Establishments will be approved when the Administrator determines that pasteurization and sanitation procedures for handling the eggs, and for disposing of egg shells, cases, and packing materials, are adequate to prevent the introduction of END or *S. enteritidis*, phage-type 4, into the United States.

(3) *For scientific, educational, or research purposes.* The eggs may be imported if they are imported for scientific, educational, or research purposes and the Administrator has determined that the importation can be made under conditions that will prevent the introduction of END or *S. enteritidis*, phage-type 4, into the United States. The eggs must be accompanied by a permit obtained from APHIS prior to the importation in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section, and they must be moved and handled as specified on the permit to prevent the introduction of END or *S. enteritidis*, phage-type 4, into the United States.

(4) *Other.* The eggs may be imported when the Administrator determines that the eggs have been cooked or processed or will be handled in a manner that will prevent the introduction of END or *S. enteritidis*, phage-type 4, into the United States. The eggs must be accompanied by a permit obtained from APHIS prior to the importation in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section, and they must be moved and handled as specified on the permit to prevent the introduction of END or *S. enteritidis*, phage-type 4, into the United States.

(e) To apply for a permit, contact the Animal and Plant Health Inspection

Service, Veterinary Services, National Center for Import-Export, 4700 River Road Unit 38, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1231.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0015)

[39 FR 39546, Nov. 8, 1974; 39 FR 41242, Nov. 26, 1974]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 94.6, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§ 94.7 Disposal of animals, meats, and other articles ineligible for importation.

(a) Ruminants and swine, and fresh (chilled or frozen) meats, prohibited importation under §§ 94.1, 94.8, 94.9, 94.10, 94.12, 94.14, or 94.18, which come into the United States by ocean vessel and are offered for entry and refused admission into this country shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Administrator, may direct pursuant to section 306 of the Act of June 17, 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1306), unless they are exported by the consignee within 48 hours, and meanwhile are retained under such isolation and other safeguards as the Administrator, may require to prevent the introduction or dissemination of livestock or poultry diseases into the United States.

(b) Ruminants and swine, and fresh (chilled or frozen) meats, prohibited importation under §§ 94.1, 94.8, 94.9, 94.10, 94.12, 94.14, or 94.18, which come into the United States aboard an airplane or railroad car and are offered for entry and refused admission into this country shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Administrator, may direct pursuant to section 306 of the Act of June 17, 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1306), unless they are exported by the consignee within 24 hours and meanwhile are retained under such isolation and other safeguards as the Administrator, may require to prevent the introduction or dissemination of livestock or poultry diseases into the United States.

(c) Ruminants and swine, and fresh (chilled or frozen) meats, prohibited importation under §§ 94.1, 94.8, 94.9, 94.10, 94.12, 94.14, or 94.18, which come into the United States by any means

other than ocean vessel, airplane, or railroad car and are offered for entry and refused admission into this country shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Administrator, may direct pursuant to section 306 of the Act of June 17, 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1306), unless they are exported by the consignee within 8 hours on the same means of conveyance and meanwhile are retained under such isolation and other safeguards as the Administrator, may require to prevent the introduction or dissemination of livestock or poultry diseases into the United States.

(d) Ruminants and swine, and fresh (chilled or frozen) meats, prohibited importation under §§ 94.1, 94.8, 94.9, 94.10, 94.12, 94.14, or 94.18 which come into the United States by any means but are not offered for entry into this country; and other animals, meats, and other articles prohibited importation under other sections of this part which come into the United States by any means, whether they are offered for entry into this country or not, shall be immediately destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Administrator, may direct at any time in accordance with section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903, as amended, or section 2 of the Act of July 2, 1962 (21 U.S.C. 111, 134a).

[38 FR 2752, Jan. 30, 1973, as amended at 53 FR 48520, Dec. 1, 1988; 62 FR 56022, Oct. 28, 1997]

§ 94.8 Pork and pork products from regions where African swine fever exists or is reasonably believed to exist.

African swine fever exists or the Administrator has reason to believe that African swine fever exists⁸ in: All the

⁸The Administrator bases the reason to believe African swine fever exists in a region the following factors: (1) When a region allows the importation of host animals, pork or pork products, or vectors of African swine fever from a region in which African swine fever exists under conditions which the Administrator has determined are less stringent than those prescribed by this chapter for importing host animals, pork or pork products, or vectors of African swine fever into the United States from a region in which African swine fever exists; or (2) When a region allows the importation or use of African swine fever virus or cultures under

countries of Africa, Brazil, Cuba, Haiti, Malta, and the Island of Sardinia, Italy.

(a) No pork or pork products may be imported into the United States from any region listed in this section unless:

(1) Such pork or pork product has been fully cooked by a commercial method in a container hermetically sealed promptly after filling but before such cooking, so that such cooking and sealing produced a fully-sterilized product which is shelf-stable without refrigeration; or

(2) Such pork or pork product is not otherwise prohibited importation under this part and is consigned directly from the port of arrival in the United States to a meat processing establishment operating under Federal meat inspection, approved by the Administrator, for further processing of such pork or pork product by heat.

(3) Such pork or pork product:

(i) Was processed in a single establishment that meets the requirements in paragraph (a)(4).

(ii) Was heated by other than a flash-heating method to an internal temperature of at least 69 °C. (156 °F.) throughout after the bones had been removed.

(iii) Is accompanied to the United States by an original certificate stating that all of the requirements of this section have been met. The certificate must be written in English. The certificate must be issued by an official of the national government of the region

conditions which the Administrator has determined are less stringent than those prescribed by this chapter for the importation or use of African swine fever virus or cultures into or within the United States; or (3) When a region has a contiguous border with, or is subject to commercial exchange or natural spread of African swine fever host animals, host materials, or vectors with, another region with known outbreaks of African swine fever; or (4) A region's lack of a disease detection, control or reporting system capable of detecting or controlling African swine fever and reporting it to the United States in time to allow the United States to take appropriate action to prevent the introduction of African swine fever into the United States; or, (5) Any other fact or circumstance found to exist which constitutes a risk of introduction of African swine fever into the United States.